THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The estimates of income of the rural and urban sectors of the country are not available on yearly basis. Such estimates were prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation for the years 1970-71 and 1980-81 only. The differential in the urban-ruarl per capita net domestic product has declined from 2.43 in 1970-71 to 2.32 in 1980-81.

(b) The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages higher outlay for rural sectors to increase the income of rural people. The share of agricultural sector in the total investment has been projected at 18.65 per cent in the Eighth Plan as compared to 11.23 per cent in the Seventh Plan. The Eighth Plan outlay under the head 'rural development' is 7.93 per cent of public sector outlay as compared to 5-01 per cent in the Seventh Plan. Rural development programmes include programmes for raising income and generating employment; such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). At the same time, the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) is being implemented which includes programmes for development of rural infrastructure such as Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads and Rural Electrification.

Cost over-runs in Central Projects

1843. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cost over-runs in 146 central sector projects have soared by 45 per cent with anticipated cost increasing to Rs. 1,12,552 crores as against the latest approved cost of Rs. 77,935 crores;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the cost over-run; and

. (c) what measures are being taken to en-
, sure speedy and efficient implementation of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) As on 31-3-93, out of 353 central projects on the monitor of the Deptt, of Programme Implementation, 174 projects had reported an over-all cost over-run of 65.9% against their latest approved cost. The total anticipated cost of these projects has gone up to Rs. 87,805.50 crores from latest approved cost of Rs. 52,920.3 crores. Taking all the 353 projects into consideration, the cost over-run is 38.9 % with reference to the latest approved cost. The anticipated cost of these 353 projects has gone up to Rs. 1,22,373.8 crores from the latest approved cost of Rs. 88,126.4 crores.

(b) The main reasons for cost over-runs include changes in statutory taxes and duties, variation in foreign exchange rate, general price rise, under estimation of the original cost, changes in scope, etc.

(c) The measures taken to ensure speedy and efficient implementation of projects are given in the statement annexed.

Statement

The projects face various types of problems during the course of implementation. The exact measures taken to ensure speedy and efficient implementation depend on the nature of the problems being faced by the projects. The important measure; being taken in general are as fellows:

— - Intensive monitoring of projects on various levels. This enables the monitoring agencies to identify constraints and helps the management in taking remedial measures.

— Indepth critical review of the progress by the Project Authorities and Administrative Ministries.

— Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committees for speedy finalisation of contract packages, solving land acquisition and other problems.

— Close follow up by the Department of Programme Implementation, concerned administrative Ministries and Project authorities with the State Governments, equipment suppliers,

contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

— Inter-ministerial coordination and interaction.

— Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan.

— Review by the Committee of Secretaries of the specific projects facing constraints.

Growth in Employment Generation

1844. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the employment growth rate during each five year plan and projection for the Eighth Five Year Plan:

(b) what are the details of employment generated both in the Public Sector as well as Private Sector during the sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans; and

(c) what is the strategy adopted during the Eighth Five Year Plan for the growth of employment in the Public and Private Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The estimated average annual rates of growth of employment from the First to the Seventh Five Year Plans are as given below:

Five Year	Period	Estimated average annual rate of growth of employment (%)
First	1951-56	0.39
Second	1956-61	0.85
Third	1961-66	2.03
Fourth	1969-74	1.99
Fifth	1974-79	1.34
Sixth	1980-85	1.73
Seventh	1985-90	1.89

The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages as average annual rate of growth of employment of 2.6 to 2.8 per annum.

(b) Estimates of additional employment generated in the public sector and private sector during the Sixth and the Seventh Five Year Plans are as under:

Five Year Plan	Estimated additional employment generated (in million)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Sixth	2.19	19.75	21.94
Seventh	1.46	24.74	26.20

(c) Eployment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation.